# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1830. [NUMBER 2,107.


## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Superintending Engineer's Office, on or before the 1st November next, for the supply of all kinds of Building Materials (Timber excepted) for the public Service both in the Civil and Military Departments, on the Islands of Bombay and Colaba during the ensuing year, lists of which may be seen and all other particulars known, an application at the offices of the Superintending Engineer and Civil Engineer.—No tenders will be received after 5 P. M. on the 1st November.

CHAS. WADDINGTON,
*Acting Supg. Engineer.*

SUPG. ENGR'S. OFFICE,
*October 20th*, 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

THE TRUSTEES and ASSIGNEES of the late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO. do hereby give Notice, to all persons indebted to the said late firm, to pay over the amount of their debts due to the said late firm, into the hands of BURJORJEE NANABHOY, who at the Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th of August last, was declared the Purchaser of the Outstanding debts remaining due to the said late firm, and to whom the said Trustees and Assignees of the said late firm, have accordingly assigned and transferred over all and every the said several outstanding debts, and have duly authorized and empowered him to recover and receive the same, from the 11th of August last.

All correspondence relative to the said outstanding debts will be carried on by and with the said Burjorjee Nanabhoy.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
FURDUNJEE LIMJEE,
*Trustees and Assignees to the late firm of* BHICAJEE MERJEE AND CO.

*Bombay, 14th October*, 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

THE undersigned BURJORJEE NANABHOY does hereby notify, that has purchased from the Trustees and [illegible] late firm of BHICCAJEE [illegible]ND CO. all and every the [illegible]ding debts due to the [illegible]he Public Auction on [illegible] day of August last. [illegible]larly requested that [illegible]debted

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of TUCKER PREMJEE VERJEE late of Bombay Hindoo Bhatia deceased, may be granted to GOCULDASS PREMJEE the son and next of kin of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of October 1830.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

જાહેરાખબર

શ્રી•મુમખઈનાં• શ્રીનદુ•નાઠીમા•મરનાર•ઠકર•પરમજ• વીરજની•માલ• મીલકતનુ•મખતીયારનામુ•લેવાસારુ•શ્રી•મુમખઈની• જુડી ક્રેટરની• ઓપરીમ•કોરટમાં•ઉપર• કહેલા• મરનારનો•છેલ્લરો•તથા•નવ્વીકતનો•શરો•ગોકલદાશ• પરમજ•કિ•માણેકિ• મરવ•શ્રીમીછેજે•મરનાર•મલે•તેણારુ• જણેલ• એનાં•વાપરતા• હોકિ• તેણે•જણેર•થાકિ*

તા૦ ૧૨ શ્રી• સપ્ટેમ્બર• ૧૮૩૦

પ ટ ચ *

વકીલ*

## EDUCATION,

*The Bombay Commercial and Mathematical Academy.*

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on separate terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy, the French Language and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupils understanding is constantly ascertained, and the reasoning faculties exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching The Great Truths of Christianity.

Mr. McCARTHY assures the public that he spares no exertion to fit his pupils for their entrance into life with credit; and that he pays the strictest attention to their moral conduct, health and comfort.

The experience of nearly two years has proved the situation of the School to be very salubrious.

To Boarders the general course of Instruction is varied to suit their views in life [illegible] additional charge.

[illegible] who join the [illegible]hole pe-

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR DELIVERY,
IN LITHOGRAPHY,

## *PROCEEDINGS*

BEFORE
*His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,*
IN RELATION TO

## *THE PETITION,*

BY
*SIR J. PETER GRANT KNIGHT.*
*Only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,*
COMPLAINING OF
*The interference of the Bombay Government with the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.*
WITH AN

## *APPENDIX,*

CONTAINING
*The minute of Sir John Malcolm Governor of Bombay, of the 30th Novr. 1828, in reference to Sir John Peter Grant's Petition.*

PRICE, Rs. 15 PER COPY.

APPLICATIONS for Copies will be received by the Publisher, MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.

*Bombay, 20th October*, 1830.

જાહેર•ખબર*

પુસ્તકનાં•છાપાથી•થવેવરછપાઈલી•મને•આપવાને•તઈઆરછે*

પાદ્યાથી• ગ્રેજોના•પરીવી•ક્રોનશલને•શર•જાંન•પીટર•ગ્રાટ• ખાશા•કુર•કિજીવતો•શ્રી•મુંબઈની•જુદીક્રેટરની•ઓપરીમ•કોરટનો•જશ્તીશ•કિને•મરજી•કીધીથકી•તેપોરોચીછે *

તેમાં•શ્રી•મુંબઈનાં•ગાવરનમેનટે•મતરેનાં•જુદીક્રેટરની•ઓપરીમ•કોરટનાં•કિનશાયનાં•બંદોબશતમાં•ખલેલ•કીધ•તે•બાબતની•પુરીઆદછે*

તે ની•શાથેનો•કિ•વધારો*

તેમાં•શર•જાંન•માલકમ•શ્રી•મુમખઈનાં•ગાવરનરની•તારીખ• ૩૦ શ્રી•નવેમબર ૧૮૨૮ ની•થીનીટછે•તે•શર•જંન•પીટર•ગ્રાંટની•મરજીને•લગતીછે *

૬૨• કિ• પુશતકનો• ભાવ•રૂપીઆ• ૧૫) કિપુશતક•જેને•જોઇતાં•હોકિ•તે• મણેકિ શ્રીશતર•ખોલીન•કિ•ક્રામ•છાપનારને•ગાજેટ•માકીશમો•જણેર•કરે *

## WINES FOR SALE

AT
Messrs. Forbes and Co's
GODOWNS.

A FEW Pipes, halves & quarters of fine Madeira Wine from Messrs. [illegible]d Co., Gordon, Duff and Co. and [illegible]Vuille and Co. imported in July [illegible]r 1829, *a* ~~Rs~~ 600 per pipe [illegible]lf and ~~Rs~~ 180 per quarter

## *Advertisement.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

WE JOANA BAPTISTA GONSALVES, AND ANNA MARIAGONSALVE the Heiress of the late JERONIMO GONSALVES deceased, have agreed and sold unto SAPOORJEE DAJEEBHOY BATTLEVALLA, a Dwelling House situate in the Cart Telawry belonging to the Church of Nosa Sra. De Esperança, any person or persons having any claim or demands on the said House are requested to make the same known to the said purchaser at his shop near Gunbow street in the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.

*Bombay, 20th October*, 1830.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 20th Instant.

## FRITH
## BOMANJEE & CO.

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*

AN invoice of superior Foolscap and Letter Paper in Lots of 2 Reams Chintz, Leno, Woollen Shawls and Scarfs, Sadlery, Horse cloths, China silk, Jackets, a few china Chop Sticks, a case of cupping Instruments, Furniture, Manilla Cheeroots, and

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

A few Butts and Hogsheads of Superior Pale and Brown Sorrella Sherry, which they strongly recommend to the notice of Families; also a few dozens of Champaigne.

AT NOON,
WILL BE PUT UP

A fast Trotting Bay Arab Colt perfectly sound and free from vice.

On MONDAY next, the 25th Inst.

## FRITH
## *Bomanjee and Co.*

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*

THE Household Furniture, Plate, Plated and Glassware, belonging to H. L. Guillemand Esq. left the Presidency. Consisting of Sofa, Card and Dining Tabals, Dinner and Breafast services, a third size Billiard Table, a fine toned Piano Forte by Butcher, a Suit of Tents and a variety of other useful articles.

The sale to take place at his re idence, Girgaum, opposite to Juggonath Sunkersett's. The Catalogues will be published and the Property on view on Friday next. [illegible] will be sold at an early period (due notice of which will be given) the fast sailing pleasure Boat CAROLINE, belonging to the above named Gentleman.

FOR SALE
AT THE
*WAREHOUSES*

## *To be Let.*

THE COMMODIOUS Upper-roomed House, situated in (Khetwaddee) Girgaum, with Outhouses, Stables, &c. There are two wells in the yard; and a small Garden attached, rent Rupees 60 per month —Apply to NANABAOY FRAMJEE, (at JEHANGIER NASSERWANJEE AND CO'S;) or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's office.

*Bombay, 20th October*, 1830.

**THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.**

**WILL BE PUBLISHED**

*IN FOUR PARTS*

**ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT**

*AND WILL CONTAIN,*

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, of Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully aknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED

*Gazette Office, 20th October*, 1830.

## *FOR SALE*

THE GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, presented to Sir John P. Grant Knt. at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th Instant, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs One.

N. B. As but a very few Copies have been struck off, an early application by those desiring to possess copies, is recommended.

*Bombay, 20th October*, 1830.

શ્રીનિઃપ્રપ્રાલ્ન.ગ્રોજીટ.આપ્રીસ

ગો.વેરવાને.રાતુ.તલ આરછે*

શ્રી.મુપ્રબહ્મનાર.ઉમરતીઓનો.જનર લ.ચાદરસ.ગ્લેકેન્ટર.જીન.પીકર.ગારટ. નાલ્ટને.તારીખ. ૧૦ મી.ગાયતા.પ્રકાશ નાર.બ્રકરવારનેદીતે.,ચાપારા.મીરીગારકર દીગારા.નવા.બીરીગાયતા.બ્રમારતા.કુમરો. આપેગાલ્તો.તે.ગ્રગારેજ.નવા.ગુજરાતા. ભાષાગો* ઈશદીય.નવા.પુરાણા.દસ્તિનો.ભાવ. રૂ ૧) બીજુ * તેના.ગોપાળજીમા.ધાગાજ શેરડા.ગાપગાડે.તેથીકરે.જોગાવો.લેવા ની.ઇગારાપના.ઇ.તેગાવાર્ડ.ઉનાવલેથી. મગાતીલેવા*

શ્રી.મુબ્રબહ્મની.ના૦ ૨૯ મા.ગાપટબ્રબાર ૧૮૩૦

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by [illegible] LER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 2.

*Gazette Office, Oct. 20th*, 1830.

***For Freight and Passage to London.***

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

**For Freight and Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,**

THE SHIP

**LADY RAFFLES.**

CAPT. WILLIAM TUCKER, COM.

OF 650 TONS.

IS expected in October and will sail in all December. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

The Ship

**CHARLES KERR**

CAPT. JHON BRODIE,

OF 550 TONS.

WILL follow the Lady Raffles in all January for London and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 20th October*, 1830.


## SWAN RIVER.

Every fresh arrival from this land of promise but confirms all that we long since anticipated, when the bubble was floating in its plenitude before the imaginations of its bewildered followers, and when it was the aim of the interested, or the ignorant among "public writers" we could name, to spread the sphere of deception and misery wider and wider, as if dupes were not to be had readily enough, without the aid of their inflated and hideous misrepresentations. Reference to the files of "The Australian," so far back as June, July, and August, 1829, will prove how far we were out in the views we then took of the subject of emigration to Swan River. If we have been instrumental in dissipating the delusion, we must also endeavour to guard, as well as facts and reasoning will allow, against its continued influence. With its harbour, its rivers, and the country for thirty miles around Cockburn Sound, we defy the new settlement ever to thrive. With a population such as it has, we defy it to hold together twelve months longer. Without extraordinary exertion, and very liberal support indeed, we defy it to exist as a settlement. Something like a secure harbour must be first hit upon; some streams better deserving the name of rivers, than the Swan and the Canning; some other country, for a score or to miles inland, be discovered than mere sand incapable to sustaining a bandicoot or a brace of stunted grass. Some settlers be fixed there better calculated for hardships and exertion than nineteenth of the present ones. The statements of various individuals, for very obvious reasons, on the topographical features of "the new settlement," are most conflicting. Putting the best complexion on the matter, however, it is pretty clear, that from the poor soil as they have explored it, the settlers can expect nothing. And the interior presents no very suitable prospects for weavers and gipsies, and retired soldiers, and spendthrifts, and adventurers of all sorts, and deluded persons of both sexes, habituated to the comforts, and many to the luxuries of British civilization. Distress and discontent consequently prevail, and we see no obstacle to the further extension of misery, until people open their eyes to the reality of the *job*. This we take credit for being instrumental in effecting partially already, and we will not rest contented without stripping the mask wholly off the face of deception.

A team has been started for the carriage of goods between Sydney and Taverary, and Argyle, a distance of 180 miles.

There are now comfortable Inns all the way from Sydney to Bong-Bong at moderate distances apart, and farther on into the New Country, to a distance of full 230 miles.—*Australian, June 23.*

## PENANG.

### AFFAIRS OF PENANG.

[*From our Private Correspondent.*

It is a melancholy truth that I announce the re-establishment here tions of the Court of Judicature, Honourable Company is main from the circumstance of an arbitration, authorized by the Court of Judicature, having awarded the payment by the Che Seong to Che Toah, of 40,000 dollars, as the latter's share of the profits of the partnership, in which they had been connected; but the total absence of any evidence to the fact, the respectability and kind habits of Che Seong, together with the latter's perfect understanding, that if not to Che Toah, the money awarded must be paid to Che Toah's representatives, eradicated all idea of his guilt, in the minds of those who took the trouble to consider the particulars of the case minutely when they were stated at the Coroner's Inquest. A short time ago, however, a Chinese of Macao, who was in Penang just before the time of the murder and missing immediately after it occurred, came here from Malacca and according to Che Seong's account, made himself very troublesome by endeavouring frequently to extort money from him under threatenings of his giving information, relative to the murder, that might be of serious injury to Che Seong. The latter having informed two English merchants of this place of these occurrences immediately afterwards, they availed themselves of an opportunity when soon offered of questioning the fellow and demanding for what reason he claimed a loan from Che Seong, and he replied "I sold him some years ago *a heap of Buffalo bones*" for which he has not yet settled with me." After some deliberation with each other these gentlemen thought proper to send this man to the Police, where, on his first examination, he stated that by Buffalo bones he meant Buffallo horns and he was in distress and had no reason for pressing a loan on Che Seong but his own necessities. He was retained in custody and brought up two or three days afterwards, when to the astonishment of all the friends of Che Seong, who was present, he confessed himself the actual assassin of Che Toah and denounced Che Seong as his instigator and accomplice. He further stated that two Chinese, hired for the purpose by the Che Seong, who assisted him in despatching Che Toah, were embarked by the order of Che Seong in a boat that was to land them on the bank of a river opposite to Penang, but that they had never since been heard of and he concluded they were made away with; that he was to have accompanied them but arrived too late at Che Seong's house in which he was concealed several hours immediately after the murder of Che Toah was committed. Every warning was given to the accuser that any charge he might advance against Che Seong would not in the slightest degree exculpate himself; but he nevertheless persisted in his story and Che Seong was accordingly committed. God only knows what may be the result of trial, but with those who have known Che Seong intimately for the last 20 or 25 years, his uniformly good and upright conduct lifts him far above any suspicion that may proceed from the testimony of so depraved a character as his accuser.

Returning again to the inconveniences and detriment which have and may accrue in the Settlement from the suspension or abrogation of the judges, the removal of that superintending authority which the court could at all times exercise over the good order and legality of magisterial sittings and proceedings, is not the least of the evils complained of. The judges of the Supreme Court as well as the late Recorder of this late presidency it may be presumed, would be much astonished to see a single Magistrate assume the Quorum of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and order the infliction of three dozen lashes. Nor may it have been within the scope of their practice to observe a Commissioner of the Court of Requests, when not pleased with the manner in which a witness is delivering his evidence, order a peon of the Court to spit in his face, or to pull his beard until the tears run down the offender's cheek. The ceremony on examination of witnesses may be also somewhat [illegible] them, as it is to the inhabitants [illegible] tho' having heard [illegible] was in the [illegible] cigar [illegible]

land to join the H. C. Ship *Coutts* on her homewardbound voyage from China. It is said, how true is not answered for that the Ex-Editor *malgre lui* was not content at holding the ship in view, while she could be seen from the beach, but ascended the great Hill, the very spot from whence his order of banishment issued, to take the last look at the progress of the *kind friend* who was so unexpectedly preceeding him in the route for England.

It is not publicly known that any of the Inhabitants died of grief at the Ex-Governor's departure or that any valedictory addresses impeded the progress of his embarkation. The Garrison was under arms, and the usual salute fired, but the only person present at the embarkation whose duty did not make the painful necessity imperative, (and several who ought to have been there were not) was the *Opium Farmer*, who having made an excellent bargain was bound in pecuniary gratitude to return thanks in respectful obsequiousness.

The EARL OF DALHOUSIE and family, arrived here in the *Macqueen*, on the afternoon of the 8th August, (before the Ex Governor Fullarton, had taken his leave). For the respect shewn him, his Lordship might as well have been a Scotch Pedlar! Not a gun was fired during the day, because no one is paid for taking care of the powder, and the key of the Magazine remains with the Colonel Commandant, who lives 3 miles distant from the Fort:—a precious defence to the inhabitants, this said Fort under such circumstances! The next morning however *a salute* was mustered, but his Lordship did not land until the afternoon, when he took up his quarters with the Resident, and the day after ascended the Great Hill, where his Lordship and family now reside.

The Earl of Dalhousie signified on his landing his wish to be considered as a private gentleman in search of health; but it was impossible for men in public life to forego the respect due to so distinguished a character and the day after his landing, his Lordship bore the visits of all the official community. After which many of the gentlemen of the Island paid their respects to his Excellency.

It is said the Commander-in-chief has derived much benefit from his residence on the Great Hill and his Lordship, as well as his Excellency's medical adviser, speaks highly of the situation as a convalescent post for Invalids from Bengal. Penang being now a dependency of the Supreme Government it may be augured that there will be henceforth no reduction of salary on quitting the Presidency for the dependency. The Bungalows on the Great Hill are capacious comfortable dwellings and, it is believed, will be, both government and private, for monthly hire, excepting the convalescent Bungalow which *should* be kept for the *sick* gentlemen and families of the Station, although the *hale* have been too frequently allowed a preference.

Nothing can exceed the kindness and urbanity with which visitors are received by his Lordship and family at their hill residence: forming such a contrast as it does with the mode of reception practised in former days, people scarcely know how to demean themselves. Formerly every avenue to the garden was closed to all but the *august* family? and no one dared pass the sentinel to approach towards the dwelling house, before sending up a card to announce name and quality, on pain of being thrust with a bayonet. The gardens are now open, and the sentinal though not removed, instructed to be more mannerly and to stop no decent person.

His Excellency was empowered [illegible] ate to his convenience the Nare [illegible] tached to these settlements, b [illegible] Mr. Fullarton had intended [illegible] ship's arrival, to embark h [illegible] ee for their conveyance t [illegible] Dalhousie most genero [illegible] then

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1830.

with their Regiments is diminished in proportion to the Number of Officers employed in the Civil Service?

Yes; but the Number of Military Officers employed in the Civil Service has not been so great, I believe, as to affect the Efficiency of the Army.

How are the Civil Servants at Bombay educated?

They receive an Education at the College at Haylebury. In Calcutta and Madras there are Colleges where they receive a further Education in India. At Bombay there is no College; but they are subject to an Examination in the Native Languages before they are permitted to enter on any Appointment, and to second Examination before they are promoted to the next Step in their Line. A great deal of their Education is acquired in the Course of their Duty, as they rise in the Service.

When they first arrive, are they retained at the Presidency, or sent at once into the Interior?

At Bombay they are sent into the Interior after they pass their first Examination, which is generally in Three or Four Months.

Might they not acquire in the Provinces the knowledge necessary to enable them to pass even the first examination?

I think they might.

Would it be advantageous to send them at once into the Provinces?

Yes, I think it would. There are not so many in Bombay as to occasion much Inconvenience from their being kept at One Place, and they are not in a College; but whenever there is a great Body of them together, I think it is always very injurious.

Has it been found practically, that the Civil Servants under the Presidency of Bombay, educated without a College, have been less efficient in the Performance of their Duties than the Civil Servants of the other Presidencies, education at the Colleges?

I have had no Opportunity of comparing them; but I should say certainly not.

Do any Measures occur to you for the Improvement of the Education, either in England or in India, of the Civil Servants?

I think it would be better if in England their Attention was directed more to the Knowledge which could be acquired only here, than to Native Languages, that can be better learnt in India; particularly to Political Economy and the general Principles of Jurisprudence (not English Law, but general Jurisprudence). Perhaps it would be better if instead of being confined to any one College they were taken from any College where they could get a good Education, and subjected to a very strict Examination before they were sent out.

Do you think there is any Advantage in obliging Persons who are afterwards to take Civil Situations in India to acquire the Knowledge that would be requisite in India in a separate College?

I think not; this Mode I think may be subject to Disadvantages.

Will you state the Disadvantages that occur to you?

A great Body of young Men are brought together, without an Institution which has been long enough established to impress them with Respect, or to maintain Order amongst them. I think the effect of that will be to make them more extravagant, and less subordinate than they would be, if they were otherwise educated.

As many of the young Men sent out to India in the Civil Service are connected with Persons who have passed their Lives there, is not there a Disadvantage in keeping up a Sort of Indian Caste, by educating them in the same College?

As far as that goes, it would be a Disadvantage; but I think the young Men from Haylebury have generally a Prejudice against India [illegible] every Thing connected with it.

Under the Bombay Presidency, who is at the Head of the Judicial Department?

The sudder Adawlut.

Is there not a Judicial Secretary?

There is a Judicial Secretary, but he is merely the Channel of Communication between the Government and the Judicial Authorities.

What are the Judicial functions exercised by the Sudder Adawlut at the head of the Judicial Department beyond those of a Court of Appeal?

Returns of all Proceedings are sent to them and they superintend all the Proceedings, and see that they are correct, and that the Regulations are conformed to.

Do they report on the Conduct of Judicial Officers?

I believe they do; I am not certain whether they do in their Civil Capacity; but the Judge of Circuit reports on the State of every District and the Conduct of the Officers.

Do they make regular Reports to the Government on the Civil Department, except sending in Returns of the Number of Cases tried and decided. The Judge of Circuit reports on the Police; and the Government consult the Sudder Adawlut on all Points connected with Judicial Business, whenever it thinks it necessary.

Does the Sudder Adawlut observe on the Administration of Justice by Individuals?

It does.

Who is at the Head of the Revenue Department?

There is nobody between the Government and the Collectors.

Has any practical inconvenience been found to arise from the absence of a Revenue Board?

No, I do not think that there has.

What are the duties of the Accountant General?

He receives the Estimates from the Collectors of the probable Receipts for every Year, and also those of the Charges from the Departments of the Expenditure, and frames a general Estimate, for the Government, and suggests the Ways and Means for the Deficit. At the End of the Year he takes all the Accounts, and submits them to the Government. He corresponds with the Accountant General in Bengal on all Measures of Finance. In Bombay he is also at the Head of the Audit Department, but not at the other Presidencies.

Is it the Duty of the Accountant General, or any other Person, to report on the Propriety on the Part of the Governor, of acceding to any proposed Increase of Charge or Diminution of Charge to any Department?

Cases are often referred to him, but it is by no means a general Rule: it is not prescribed as his particular Duty.

Is it the Duty of any Persons on the behalf of Government?

No. When any one is consulted it is the Accountant General.

Is the Increase of Charge which takes place in the different Departments of Government brought before the Government in a general way, at stated Periods?

It is, at stated Periods. The Expences of the past year and immediately preceding Year are contrasted at the End of every Year of Account.

That is only done after the Increase of Charge has been already sanctioned?

After the Increase of charge has been sanctioned and has been for some time in progress. The whole of the Expences of the Two Years are contrasted. There is no particular Review of new Expences, or the effect on new Establishments.

What are the Duties of the Members of Council?

All business that comes before the Government is submited to them and they give their Opinions upon it. They have no seperate Duties.

No particular Part of the Duty of Government is delegated to them individually?

No.

Has it been at any former Period?

It sometimes happens that one Member will be particularly acquainted with a Branch of Business that the others are not; the Commercial Department in particular; and in that case the other Members generally defer to his Opinion. But it has never been, as in Bengal, where at one Time a particular Member of the Government was supposed to be at the Head of the Revenue Department, and another of the Judicial,

Have any improvements occured to you in the general Constitution of the Local Government?

Yes; some of the Powers of the Governor in relation to the Council require to be defined, and some of them increased.

Have the goodness to state in what respect?

When the Governor quits the seat of Government it is at present by no means certain what the Intention of the Act of Parliament is as to the Powers he shall retain and the Particulars on which he shall consult the Members of Council, or act independently. That point would require to be fixed. At present he in effect acts altogether independently. It would be better to leave him that power and also the power of consulting the Council when he thinks it necessary.

When the Governor is at the Seat of Government, has he the Power of acting independently of his Council, and in what Cases?

He has the Power of acting in Cases of Importance. I forget the expression of the Act of Parliament but it seems meant that it shall be on rare occasions, where the safety of the Government would be endangered by an erroneous Decision. I think it would be advantageous if the Governor were allowed the same latitude on all occasions as he always must be the responsible Person.

Has any practical inconvenience been experienced from the doubt which has been entertained with regard to the exercise of that Power?

No serious inconvenience. The Governor's powers have been discussed; but there never was any opposition that brought the discussion to any serious issue.

The Members of Council being usually Persons of high Character and long standing in the service, would it be advantageous to delegate to them particular functions in the Government so that the Public might avail themselves of their services to the fullest extent?

If they were put at the head of Departments, the Government remaining on its present Footing, each would be responsible for his own Department, and the Governor would be in a measure superseded; the Opinion of these Heads of the Departments in Council would then have much greater Weight than it has at present, and the Governor's Attention would be withdrawn from the Department committed to each Individual.

If that Power were distinctly given, to the Governor of which you have spoken; acting on all occasions independent of his Council, might not in that case the services of the Members of his Council, being personally responsible for the good Management of the Departments over which they presided, be usefully available for the Public Service?

I think the Head of a Department would be more effectually responsible if he were not a Member of Council.

If the Persons at the Head of the different Departments, the Judicial and Financial, were not Members of Council, might not still the advantages, whatever they may be, which are derived from the Members of Council, be still derived from those Individuals; might not their opinion be required by the Governor on all occasions of Importance, and recorded?

That might certainly be done, but it would not entirely supply the Place of the Council as it is at present constituted. At every Measure of Government must be submitted to the Council, and discussed, that would be no longer necessary under such a system as that referred to, if I have understood it properly.

The difference would be this; that under the present system every measure is submitted for Discussion, and under the system which has been spoken of only those Measures would be submitted for discussion which were considered by the Governor to be of sufficient Importance to require it.

There is certainly very great Inconvenience and loss of Time in the long dissussions there are on all subjects at present; but I think, in so distant a Government, propably the advantage is greater than the evil.

Do you allude to the advantage of knowing the opinion of more than one Individual as to every measure adopted by the Government?

That is perhaps the principal advantage; but the Governor, knowing that every measure he has to propose is to be immediately discussed is obliged to mature it and consider it more before he proposes it than he otherwise might do.

At present the Governor and the Members of the Council are all held to be equally responsible for every act of the Government, however unimportant, are they not?

By law, I believe they are, except in cases where the Governor is empowered to interpose under the Provisions I have before alluded to but, practically I imagine the responsibility rests entirely with the Governor.

The Responsibility resting with the Governor, ought he not to have the power of having his own opinion adopted on all occasions?

I conceive he ought.

Practically, every measure of the Government comes before the Council?

Yes. No proceeding can be undertaken without coming before the Council, unless in the absence of the Governor; and then every Document is laid before the Council on his Return.

All Details are brought before the Council?

Yes.

Is it possible for the Members of the Council to read all the Details that are brought before them?

In Bombay, it is.

They are very voluminous, are they not?

They are.

In a Government of greater Extent, is it possible for the Members of the Council to read through the Documents which are brought before them?

I conceive quite impossible.

Does any more appear to you eligible by which the Government would be relieved from that minute Attention to Details?

I am not aware of any Manner in which it could, except by the Appointment of Boards, or of single Heads of Departments.

Does it occur to you that any Alterations could advantageously be made in the Relation at present existing between the Supreme Government and the subordinate Presidencies?

I know no practical Inconvenience from the present Relation between the supreme Government and the other Governments; but I think it would be desirable that the supreme Government should not possess, what I believe it very seldom exercises, the Power of interfering in the internal Affairs of the other Presidencies, except in Cases that were like to effect the general Interests. It is very necessary that the Relations of the Government and the Supreme Court should be defined in some Particulars.

Have the goodness to state in what Particulars?

At present, no Servant of the Government acting under an Order is responsible to the Supreme Court for his Conduct. I should think it an Advantage; if the Governmen s were allowed by an *ex post facto* Approbation to invest their Officers with the same Immunity.

If an Officer of the Government now acts by direct Order from the Government, he is, for that Act, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

Yes; but if he does it without a written Order he is not exempt; and I think the Court ought to have the Power of taking the Responsibility upon itself whenever it thinks proper. The Government and Members of the Council are at present subject to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in a great many Particulars, most of which I would not interfere with; but there are some on which I think a Limitation might be placed. The Supreme Court ought not to have the Power of summoning the Governor, or perhaps the Members of Council, as Witnesses, or to serve on Juries, which they have at present by Law: and some Provision ought perhaps to be made to protect the Governor against being subjected to the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and even liable to Imprisonment, upon totally groundless Charges of Felony and Treason. No Inconvenience has ever arisen from the Power possessed by the Supreme Court, but such a Case might occur as a Native Power, or any Individual whose object it was to degrade a Governor, might by a false charge subject him to confinement with which I apprehend the Supreme Court would have no discretion to dispense. There has been a great deal of confusion arising from the Supreme Court conceiving that it represents the King, and that the Governor does not. That might possibly be removed, if the Governor had a Commission from the King as well as from the Company, as the Commander in Chief has at present.

Can you state any Instances in which Europeans, or Servants of the Company, have been summoned before the Supreme Court for Oppression to Natives in the Provinces?

I remember at least One Prosecution by the Government of One of its own Servants, for Oppression to the Natives. I do not know that I recollect any other.

Has the Law on any Occasion been put in motion otherwise than by the Government?

I do not think it has. I have known an Instance of a Native resisting a Demand of a Collector, and contesting it in the Supreme Court but not on the Ground of Oppression.

Was that permitted by the Supreme Court?

It was. The Case was not decided when I left Bombay. It was a Case in Salsette.

What Power of Legislation does the Government possess, if any, within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

It has Power to make Regulations for the internal Government of the Presidency, or the Seat of the Government, which shall not have Force until they have been registered by the Supreme Court.

If the Supreme Court should refuse to register on any Ground, has the Government any Remedy?

I do not know what Remedy it has, unless it be by Appeal to England; it has none in India.

Has it any by Appeal to England?

I should think not.

Practically, therefore, the Supreme Court has the Power of preventing any Legislation whatever within the Limits of its jurisdiction?

It has.

The Withess is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Commitee be adjourned till To-morrow, One o'Clock.

*(To be Continued.)*

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SIR GORE OUSELEY, Bart. in the chair.—Several gentlemen were elected into the Society; and Washington Irving, Esq, was proposed as a foreign member. The papers read at this meeting were, continuations of Captain Low's account of the Siamese Buddha; of colonel Kennedy's Analysis of Mohammedan Law; and of Sir W. Jones' Letters to S. Davis, Esq. The portion of Captain Law's paper which was read at this sitting comprised some curious particulars respecting the *Shra baat*, or sacred foot-step of Buddha, worshipped by the Siamese; a drawing of this relic, copied from the original, accompanied the paper; it contains not fewer than 100 compartments, each having a distinct emblem represented on it; besides the spaces for the toes, each of which bears a double figure of the lotus. The original impression is cut upon a rock, and enclosed in a chapel; it is about five or six times as long as a human foot, and proportionably broad; it is generally covered with water, which the devotee sprinkles over his body, to wash away the stain of sin. This impression, it should be remarked, is considered to be that of the right foot of Buddha; that of the left it said to be the one still remaining on the top of Adam's Peak in Ceylon. It appears that there was a *Shra-baat* at Mecca before Islamism prevailed; in the time of Herodotus a similar impression, about two cubits long, was to be seen on the bank of Syro (Dniester); and the authority of a Hindoo traveller is cited to prove the existence of another near the [illegible] of the great wall of [illegible] of the same [illegible] Ohio, and [illegible] Europe. Several [illegible]

* Sic in Original. [illegible] ment" is meant.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

to the Society; and Colonel Harriot exhibited some rare oriental treasures, in literature, art, coins, &c.—*Lon. Lit. Gaz., April 10.*

## THE COURIER.—June 2.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.—Mr. T. H. Baber in his evidence before the Lords' Committee on the affairs of the East India Company, speaking of the character of slavery in Malabar, says:—"The slaves are absolute property, as much as cattle upon a man's estate; they are bought and sold in the same way. A slave generally sells at from five rupees to about twenty, or from about 10s. to 40s.; when leased out, the usual patrou, or rent, is four fanams, which is about 2s. a year. I could give a list of the several castes, comprising the whole of the slave population. There are upwards of 100,000 of them in Malabar alone, and they are in that abject, degraded state, that it is matter of astonishment that no legislative provisions have been enacted to improve their condition. The very appearance of them, particularly those in the eastern, and south-east parts, bespeaks their wretchedness. Small in stature, spare arms and legs, and large stomachs—In fact, more like baboons than men. Perhaps there is no person who has had the opportunity I have had of seeing and knowing these unhappy creatures. In the most retired parts of the country they are dressed with nothing but a plain thin leaf tied round their waists; in the more open and cultivated parts, a waistcloth, perhaps about three feet in length, and about a foot broad, secured by a knot in front. In Canara, Malabar, Coorg, Wynaud, Cochin, and Travancore, the character of slavery is of the same description, and perhaps the whole slave population amounts to 400,000 souls. It is not on account of the labours which their masters exact that their situation is so deplorable, but because they do not subsist them as they ought to do. Often may they be seen in the wildest parts of forests and mountains, digging for wild yams for their very subsistence."

## BOUQUET.

Bouquet, whose trial on the charge of poisoning his wife we extracted from the Paris Journals, is stated in the commencement of the proceedings to have been educated at Brienne, and afterwards to have been employed in the Army of Italy. He must therefore be the same party of whom Bourrienne relates an anecdote which occured during one of Buonaparte's visits to the Coast. Father Burton, who had been principle of the Military College of Brienne, was then Master of the School of Arts at Compiegne. Father Berton waited on the First Consul, and invited him and Josephine to breakfast. Bouquet, who had been the school fellow of Buonaparte at Brienne, was at this time living with his old master; but Father Berton strictly enjoined him not to show himself, because he was in disgrace on account of his conduct as a commissary in Italy. Bouquet promised to conceal himself, but did not keep his word. When the first Consul's carriage drove up, he rushed forward, and handed out Madame Buonaparte. Josephine, as she took his hand, said "Bouquet, you are ruined." Buonaparte was quite indignant at the incident, and though breakfast was laid for three, he did not desire Father Berton to sit down. The old man stood behind his former pupil's chair, confounded at the violence of his rage. "The scene," says Bourienne, "had such an effect on Father Burton, that he became incapable of performing, and some years after died insane". The cause of Bouquet's disgrace is thus stated:—When the French had a second time taken Verona, Bouquet and a Colonel of the army, named Andrieux, went to the Mont de Piété in that city, and by representing that they had orders from their General to make an inventory of the property, induced the keeper to allow them to examine the place. The property in the Mont de Piété amounted to twelve millions, which the keeper never set eyes on after Bouquet's visit. The Colonel absconded, but Bouquet was apprehended, and about to be tried. The transaction, however, was found to involve so many persons, that the Captain appointed to conduct the trial thought it right to ask the opinion of General Augereau as to the propriety of proceeding. What directions he give I do not know; but I know very well that Bouquet, in the mean time, escaped from prison. Buonaparte was highly indignant at his conduct, and declared that if he had been found guilty he would have allowed the sentence to be executed."

## SIR WALTER SCOTT'S FIRST ESSAY AS A POET.

(*From the New Edition of his poetical Works.*)

It chanced that, while his fame was at the highest, Mr. Lewis became a yearly visitor to Scotland, chiefly from attachment to the illustrious family of Argyle. The writer of this had the advantage of being made known to the most distinguished author of the day, by a lady who belongs by birth to that family, and is equally distinguished by her beauty and accomplishments. Out of this accidental acquaintance, which increased into a sort of intimacy, consequences arose which altered almost all the Scottish balladmaker's future prospects in life. In early youth I had been an ea[r]ly poetry, and the [b]eneath which [e]nchanting [A]ncient [c]herished in the [w]hole race of Oriental platanus to which it belonged. The taste of another person had strongly encouraged my own researches into this species of legendary lore. But I had never dreamed of an attempt to imitate what gave me so much pleasure. Excepting the usual tribute to a mistress's eye-brow, which is the language of passion rather than poetry. I had not for ten years indulged the wish to couple so much as *love* and *love*, when, finding Lewis in possession of so much reputation, and conceiving that, if I fell behind him in poetical powers, I considerably exceeded him in general information, I suddenly took it into my head to attempt the style by which he had raised himself to fame. This idea was hurried into execution, in consequence of a temptation which others, as well as the author, found it difficult to resist. The celebrated ballad of "Lenore," by Burger, was about this time introduced into England; and it is remarkable, that written as far back as 1775, it was upwards of twenty years before it was known in Britain, though calculated to make so strong an impression—About the summer of 1793 or 1794, the celebrated Miss Lætitia Aikin, better known as Mrs. Barhauld paid a visit to Edinburgh and was received by such literary society as the place then boasted with the hospitality to which her talents and her worth entitled, her. Among others, she was kindly welcomed by the late excellent and admiral Professor Dugald Stewart, his lady, and family. It was in their evening society that Miss Aikin drew from her pocket book a version of "Lenore," executed by William Taylor, Esq. of Norwich, with as much freedom as was consistent with great spirit and scrupulous fidelity. She read this composition to the company, who were electrified by the tale. It was the more successful, that Mr. Taylor had boldly copied that imitative harmony of the German, and described the spectral journey in language resembling that of the original,—When Miss Aikin had finished her recitation, she replaced in her pocket book the paper from which she had read it, and enjoyed the satisfaction of having made a strong impression on the hearers, whose bosoms thrilled yet the deeper as the balled was not to be more closely introduced to them.—The enthusiastic description given of Burger's ballad, and the broken account of the story, of which only two lines were recollected, inspired the author, who had some acquaintance, as had been said, with the German language, and a strong taste for popular poetry, with a desire to see the original. The perusal of the original rather exceeded than disappointed the expectations which the report of Mr. Stewart's family had induced me to form. At length, when the book had been a few hours in my possession, I found myself giving an animated account of her poem to a friend, and rashly added a promise to furnish a copy in English ballad verse, I well recollect that I began my task after supper, and finished it about day break the next morning, by which time the ideas which the task had a tendency to summon up were rather of an uncomfortable character. As my object was much more to make good translation of the poem for those whom I wished to please, than to acquire any poetical fame for myself, I retained the two lines which Mr. Taylor had rendered with equal boldness and felicity. My attempt succeeded far beyond my expectations and it may readily be believed that I was induced to persevere in a pursuit which gratified my own vanity, while it seemed to amuse others. I accomplished a translation of "Der Wilde Jager"—a romantic superstition universally current in Germany, and known also in Scotland and France. In this I took rather more license than in versifying "Lenore;" and I balladized one or two other poems of Burger with more or less success. In the course of a few weeks, my own vanity and the favourable opinion of friends interested by the revival of a species of poetry containing a germ of popularity, of which perhaps they were not themselves aware, urged me to the decisive step of sending a selection, at least, of my translation to the press, to save the numerous applications which were made for copies. When was an author deaf to such a recommendation! In 1796, the present author was prevailed on, "by request of friends," to indulge his own vanity by publishing the translation of "Lenore," with that of "The Wild Huntsman," in a thin quarto.

The fate of this, my first publication, was by no means flattering. I distributed so many copies among my friends as materially to interfere with the sale; and the number of translations which appeared in England about the same time including that of Mr. Taylor, to which I had been so much indebted, and which was published in "The Monthly Magazine," were sufficient to exclude a provincial writer from competition. In a word, my adventure, where so many pushed off to sea, proved a dead loss, and a great part of the edition was condemned to the service of the trunk maker. Nay, so complete was the failure of the unfortunate ballads, that the very existence of them was soon forgotten; and in a newspaper, in which I very lately read, to my no small horror, a most appalling list of my own various publications. I saw this, my first offence had escaped the industrious collector, for whose indefatigable research I may fairly wish a better object. The failure of my first publication did not operate, in any unpleasant degree, either on my feelings or spirits. To speak candidly, I found pleasure in the literary labour in which I had almost by accident become engaged; and laboured, less in the hope of pleasing others, though certainly without despair of doing so, than in the pursuit of a new and agreeable amusement to myself. I pursued the German language keenly, and though far from being a correct scholar, became a bold and daring reader, nay even translator of various dramatic pieces from that tongue.—although the dramas of Goethe, Schiller, and others principally attracted one whose early attention to the German had been arrested by Mackenzie's Dissertation, and the play of "The Robbers," yet the ballad poetry, in which I had made a bold essay, was still my favourite. I was yet more delighted on finding, that the old English, and especially the Scottish language, were so nearly to the German, not in sound merely, but in the turn of phrase, that they were capable of being rendered line for line, with very little variation. By degrees, I acquired sufficient confidence to attempt the imitation of what I admired. The ballad called "Glenfinlas" was, I think, the first original poem which I ventured to compose. As it is supposed to be a translation from the Gaelic, I considered myself as liberated from imitating the antiquated language and rude rhythm of the Minstrel ballad. After "Glenfinlas," I undertook another ballad "The Eve of St. John." The incidents, except the hunts alluded to in the notes, are entirely imaginary, but the scene was that of my early childhood. Some idle persons had of late years, during the proprietor's absence, torn the iron grated door of Smailholm Tower from its hinges, and thrown it down the rock.—I was an earnest suitor to my friend and kinsman already mentioned, that the dilapidation should be put a stop to, and the mischief repaired. This was readily promised, on condition that I should make a ballad of which the scene should lie at Smailholm Tower, and among the crags where it is situated. The ballad was approved of, as well as its companion "Glenfinlass;" and I remember that they procured me many marks of attention and kindness from John Duke of Roxburgh, who gave me the unlimited use of that celebrated collection of volumes from which the Roxburgh Club derives it name.

Thus I was set up for a poet, like a pedlar who has got two ballads to begin the world upon, and I hastened to make the round of all my acquaintances, shewing my precious wares, and requesting criticism—a boon which no author asks in vain. I was ignorant, at the time I speak of, that though the applause of the many may justly appreciate the general merits of a piece, it is not so safe to submit such a performance to the more minute criticism of the same individuals, when each, in turn, having seated himself in the censor's chair, has placed his mind in a critical attitude, and delivered his opinion sententiously and *ex cathedra*. General applause was in almost every case freely tendered, but the abatements in the way of proposed alterations and corrections were cruelly puzzling. It was in vain the young author, listening with becoming modesty, and with a natural wish to please, cut and carved, tinkered and coopered upon his unfortunate ballads—it was in vain that he placed, displaced, replaced, and misplaced; every one of his advisers was displeased with the concessions made to his co-assessors, and the author was blamed by some one in almost every case, for having made two holes in attempting to patch up one. At last, after thinking seriously on the subject, I wrote out a fair copy, (of Glenfinlas, I think,) and marked all the various corrections which had been proposed. I found that I had been required to alter every verse, almost every line, and the only stanzas of the whole ballad which escaped criticism were such as neither could be termed good nor bad speaking of them as poetry, but were of a mere common-place character, absolutely necessary for conducting the business of the tale. This unexpected result, after about a fortnight's anxiety, led me to adopt a rule from which I have seldom departed during more than thirty years of literary life. When a friend, whose judgment I respect, has decided, and upon good advisement told me, that a manuscript was worth nothing, or at least possessed no redeeming qualities sufficient to atone for its defects, I have generally cast it aside; but I am little in the custom of paying attention to minute criticisms, or of offering such to any friend who may do me the honour to consult me. I am convinced that, in general, in removing even errors of a trivial or venial kind, the character of originality is lost, which, upon the whole, may be that which is most valuable in the production.

## Formation of a New Street.

Our readers will perceive by our Parliamentary Report that there are at length some hopes of the formation of a New Street from Waterloo Bridge to the British Museum. Lord Lowther thought that he could recommend the Government to go to the extent of perhaps 25,000*l*. upon the undertaking; but Mr. Hobhouse, who followed, expressed himself sorry that the Noble Lord did not feel authorised to go further, and hoped that the higher powers would give the Noble Lord permission to hold out some expectation that Government would lend its aid for this great national improvement. Other Members expressed the same hope. The subject will probably be again alluded to ere long.—*Morning Chronicle, June 5.*

## Tales of the Colonies.

*Tales of the Colonies.* By W. Howison, author of "Sketches of Canada." 2 vols 12mo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

The plan of this work is excellent: the manners scenery and customs of various colonies, Indian, Americ[an] and Australian form the ground-work of a series of interesting tales, worthy of the clever author of the *Sketches of Canada*. The Island, and one False Step, are the two most interesting narratives, though we decidedly object to the principle on which the latter is founded. We can conceive few things more dangerous than the doctrine, that one false step is not to be retrieved by any future repentance and good conduct. The descriptive parts are extremely pretty; but we would rather refer readers to these Tales, which will greatly please them, than spoil our recommendation by insufficient extracts.

## CITIES OF EUROPE.

Great pains have been used in collecting the undermentioned details respecting the most populous of Christian cities in Europe. They are taken from authentic and, in most cases, official documents, and those of the most recent dates that could be procured.

The only city whose population exceeds one million is London, which contains, in round numbers, 181,400 houses and 1,350,000 souls; and the next in rank is Paris, comprising 55,900 houses and 890,500 inhabitants. There are eight cities containing more than *two hundred* and less than *five hundred thousand* souls, viz.

| | Houses. | Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Petersburg | 8,800 | 422,200 |
| Naples | 40,400 | 355,900 |
| Vienna | 7,500 | 299,000 |
| Moscow | 9,360 | 246,600 |
| Dublin | 24,160 | 242,200 |
| Lisbon | 44,000 | 240,000 |
| Berlin | 7,360 | 220,300 |
| Amsterdam | 26,800 | 201,400 |

Of cities whose population exceeds *one hundred* and is under *two hundred thousand* there are twenty-one, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Palermo | 12,600 | 189,200 |
| Manchester | 25,920 | 163,700 |
| Lyons | 7,780 | 149,800 |
| Glasgow | 17,500 | 140,800 |
| Rome | 35,900 | 142,400 |
| Liverpool | 22,760 | 141,700 |
| Barcelona | 10,500 | 140,000 |
| Edinburgh and Leith | 13,100 | 138,300 |
| Warsaw | 8,950 | 126,500 |
| Milan | 14,800 | 120,800 |
| Turin | 5,100 | 119,100 |
| Marseilles | 12,350 | 116,700 |
| Madrid | 9,000 | 114,800 |
| Venice | 15,000 | 113,300 |
| Hamburg | 8,140 | 111,700 |
| Copenhagen | 4,050 | 108,700 |
| Prague | 3,110 | 107,400 |
| Birmingham | 16,400 | 106,700 |
| Cork | 10,550 | 106,600 |
| Valencia | 5,800 | 105,000 |
| Seville | 13,000 | 102,000 |

There are thirty-six cities containing above *fifty* and under *one hundred thousand* souls: the six greatest are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bordeaux | 7,840 | 93,600 |
| Breslau | 4,120 | 87,700 |
| Rouen | 11,200 | 86,[illegible] |
| Leeds | 11,800 | 83,600 |
| Bristol | 16,200 | 83,400 |
| Genoa | 8,180 | 83,200 |

and the six least of this class are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liege | 8,470 | 53,600 |
| Verona | 9,000 | 52,500 |
| Lemberg | 2,900 | 52,300 |
| Malaga | 5,500 | 52,000 |
| Leghorn | 8,000 | 51,700 |
| Norwich | 8,800 | 50,300 |

We regret that we have not space to add more than a general notice of the remaining great human marts of Christian Europe; but must confine ourselves to stating that, of cities whose population is

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Above 40,000 and not exceeding | 50,000 | are | 19 |
| 30,000 | 40,000 | | 40 |
| 20,000 | 30,000 | * | 102. |

A. D. WEISE.

As regards the density of population found in the ten leading capitals of Europe which profess the Christian faith, they appear to range themselves in the following order, according to M. Weise's tables:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Moscow. | 6. St. Petersburg. |
| 2. Berlin. | 7. Amsterdam. |
| 3. Paris. | 8. London. |
| 4. Vienna. | 9. Naples. |
| 5. Lisbon. | 10. Dublin. |

* Census 1826.—*Ed.*

MILITARY FLOGGING.—"Let the returns of each regiment be called for, any given year, and it will found that, in some corps, not a man has been flogged, and in other fifty, and perhaps [illegible]. How is this thing to be accounted for? [illegible] is obvious and clear, it cannot rest so [illegible] the men, for they will be found pretty much alike in all corps; it will depend entirely on the commanders. If an officer be of a tyrannical disposition or an ungovernable temper, the cat will be found in frequent use in the regiment under his command. If the commander be a man of humility and possess a heart of kindness, he will admonish, advise, encourage, and endeavour to infuse into the minds of youth a kind of parental love and affection. In the regiment where mercy reigns, discipline, order, harmony and peace of mind will be found; but in the regiment where rigid flogging is practised, discontent, disorder, and a great deal of bad feeling towards the officers are sure to prevail."—* * * * *—"One man, a fine young fellow, was never off my gaol book. The moment he was released he was assuredly in the guard room again, and from thence to his old place of abode, I once asked him how he could, month after month prefer that solitary and secluded life to that of liberty! He replied, 'Habit is a second nature, for there,' he said, 'he could alone and undisturbed, brood over his sad and hitherto melancholy career. Serjeant-major, I have never done any good since the time your predecessor got me flogged. I assure you, I endeavour with all my energy to forget it; but I cannot; it crushes me to the ground, and that day's disgrace has been my ruin. I am of a good family, but I never can or will return to disgrace those dear parents with a scarified back. Some three months after this, he died, in a sad state of inebriety."—*Shipp's Memoirs.*

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS at the Gazette Press. No. 10 Military Square by THOMAS RIGBY, were all communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.